



DEPT

Dear Professor A _____

Thanks for your letter of October 21 regarding the application for Federal employment by your student, Barrington K. Brown.

I am told that Mr. Brown's arrests probably do not constitute a bar to Federal employment, but the circumstances of the arrests will be investigated by the agency where his application is filed. He should be advised to disclose any information called for in connection with his application, and such disclosure should be candid and complete.

After investigation, someone will make a judgment on Mr. Brown's qualifications for the job he seeks. That judgment will be based on anything disclosed in the investigation together with other pertinent facts and the evaluation of yourself or others like you who know Mr. Brown.

I appreciate your taking the time to bring this to my attention and I should like to know of the outcome.

Sincerely,

EM

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

NAME		BUILDING AND ROOM	
John Nolan			

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<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

What should we do? Would you let me know so that I can reply to the letter?

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
OCT 23 1965
ATTORNEY GEORGE

BM

FROM		BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.		DATE
NAME				

NEW YORK
100-100000
100-100000
100-100000
100-100000

100-100000

THE CATHOLIC NEWS, New York, N.Y.

To Talk or Not to Talk

To Talk or Not to Talk, that is the question facing communities in a quandary as to whether or not they should form a racial committee. In this age of supposed enlightenment it is difficult to see how such a question can be seriously posed.

Once we are convinced that there is a race problem involving large areas of disagreement, conflicting viewpoints, varied demands, and counterdemands, then the need for communication—serious, intelligent conversation—should be apparent to all.

Motivating this kind of encounter is the belief that when two sides in an argument talk WITH each other instead of AT each other, the chances for generating mutual good will and understanding are infinitely better.

The forces of moderation, White and Negro, must come together and meet as friends; they must talk; they must seize leadership in their respective spheres from the extremists. Each race must have strong, unselfish, and unbogoted friends in the other's camp if murder and mayhem are to be avoided in the future.

How much can the carefully planned, well-formed biracial committees effect in this regard? No one can say for sure, but certainly formation of such committees holds out more hope than the head-in-sand policies being followed in their absence.

NORTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA REGISTER, Alexandria, La.

CLARK-Herald
10/27/63

111
Nicc.

24 October 1963

Professor Nicholas C. Anagnos
Department of Economics
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Professor Anagnos:

Thanks for your letter of October 21
regarding the application for federal employment
by your student, Barrington K. Brown.

I am told that Mr. Brown's arrests
probably do not constitute a bar to federal employ-
ment, but the circumstances of the arrests will be
investigated by the agency where his application is
filed. He should be advised to disclose any informa-
tion called for in connection with his application,
and such disclosure should be candid and complete.

After investigation, someone will make a
judgment on Mr. Brown's qualifications for the job
he seeks. That judgment will be based on anything
disclosed in the investigation together with other
pertinent facts and the evaluation of yourself or
others like you who know Mr. Brown.

I appreciate your taking the time to bring
this to my attention and I should like to know of the
outcome.

Sincerely,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTIN CLIP

NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
John Murphy	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

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<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION

☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____

☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

REMARKS

Can you give me some statistics on how many police officers have been charged by us (indictment or information)) since July 1, 1961.

BM

FROM NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

FORMED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Co-Chairmen

HARRISON TWEED
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 5, N.Y.

BENJAMIN G. SMILG
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.



November 1, 1963

Lloyd N. Cutler, Esquire,
Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering,
900 17th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C. 20006.

Dear Lloyds

Pursuant to our conversation I am enclosing the correspondence that Steve Lemann sent to me.

Ernest Morial, the President of the New Orleans NAACP, told me that there is a real danger that the responsible Negro leadership in New Orleans may be supplanted if a bi-racial committee is not established. Negro groups in New Orleans have been anxious for such a committee for a long time and though there are some sub rosa bi-racial groups operating, there has been no open committee. Both Lemann and Morial feel that Harry Kelleher is a key figure on this question, especially because of his relationship with Mr. Fenner.

You will see from the enclosed correspondence the kind of argument that Fenner makes against the Commission. However, as you will note from the enclosed newspaper clipping, Hammond, Louisiana (which is certainly much less cosmopolitan than New Orleans) has a bi-racial committee which seems to have been working, and I think there has been a working bi-racial committee in Baton Rouge.

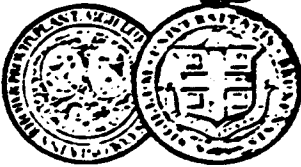
With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome J. Shestack

COPY

NOV 7 1963



BROWN UNIVERSITY
Bicentennial 1764-1964
 PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

DEPARTMENT OF
 SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

November 5, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
 Civil Rights Division
 Department of Justice
 Washington 25, D. C.

RECEIVED

NOV 26 1963
 Division of
 Public Information

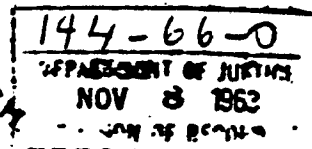
Dear Mr. Marshall:

In recent weeks there have been both newspaper and magazine references to unofficial Justice Department statistics on the incidence, location, and course of civil rights demonstrations throughout the country. My professional interest is in the study of crowds, and I am writing to inquire if there is any way in which I could obtain access to these data. I might add that there have been few empirical scientific studies of crowd behavior and that the theoretical significance of these materials cannot be overestimated.

I wrote to the Attorney General, Mr. Kennedy, about two months ago and have never received a reply. Needless to say, I would appreciate very much your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Harold W. Pfantz
 Professor of Sociology



CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
 Mr. H. Sec.

University Hall, 1770, A National Landmark



144-66-0
 144-66-1-43
 note
 this

sent
 Mr. 6 12 14
 ca 11/1/63

6-7-63) Civil Rights Division

Docket

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

)Assistant Attorney General
)First Assistant
)Second Assistant
)Trial Staff

()
)Chief, General Litigation Sec.
)Head, Const. Rts. Unit

()
)Chief, Appeals and Research Sec.
()Federal Custody Unit

()
)Chief, Voting and Election Sec.
()

REMARKS

*If you have
any way to help the
Mandate CARD*

*or should this go to
a + R - Miss Blair*

Linda:

This will have to be typed down there after all. Our letterhead reads "Special Assistant for Public Information".

Dear Professor Pfautz:

In reply to your recent request for statistics of civil rights demonstrations in this country, our records show that for the period of May 20, 1963 to November 4, 1963 the following demonstrations took place:

Total Demonstrations	1898
States	40 and District of Columbia
Cities	297

The above demonstrations were ~~made~~ for the following reasons:

General	455
Public Accommodations	738
School	106
Employment	231
Housing	111
Other	223

INSERT

~~We hope that these figures, which are unofficial, will be of some assistance to you in your work. In the event of further service, please let us know.~~

Very truly yours,

INSERT: ~~The~~ ~~material from which these figures are drawn would not be of particular use~~

~~These figures have been drawn principally from newspaper reports of demonstrations, in some cases supplemented by information from United States Attorney's offices. Since the information in all cases~~

Docket

Can't find anything on the previous letter.

I'm afraid we can't ~~we~~ offer any theoretical assistance in your study of crowds. We have not analyzed ~~racial demonstrations~~ or surveyed racial demonstrations other than ~~simply making this count~~ simply making this count and our sources of information are principally newspaper clippings.

3
5 November 1963

Richard L. Mackay, Esquire
Suite 1506
Dallas Federal Savings Building
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Mackay:

The Attorney General has asked
me to respond to your letter of October 16.

We appreciate the information concerning the International Hospital. Good hospitalization for everyone is one of the unfulfilled needs of this generation.

There is no violation of federal law involved in any of the facts alleged in your letter. There is accordingly no action which the Department of Justice could take.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

5 November 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR LOUIS MARTIN

This is the letter I spoke to you about. On second thoughts, we are so late in answering it that there does not seem much point in it. Will you try to make him happy when you talk to him so that he won't feel the Attorney General didn't pay any attention?

RM

Attachment

Ltr. dtd. 8/22 from W. C. Patton
to the AG

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

Rights Under Law

STANDARD FORM NO. 63

NAME		BUILDING AND ROOM
Frank Dunbaugh		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
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<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

do you have any suggestions?

BN

7 November

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

BLOOM / ADVERTISING / DALLAS

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 14, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

For the purpose of adjustment of Federated Department Store management to their operating cities, we are required to do a profile study of those cities. In the case of Federated, it is documented with considerable statistical information.

It was Abe Fortas' suggestion that a briefed-down version of this Dallas profile would be helpful to the President in view of his forthcoming visit to Dallas. I leave to your good judgment any useful purpose it will serve.

We are also enclosing information about the sponsoring groups, the Trinity River Development Program, and each of the institutions of higher learning which scuttlebutt indicates will be included in the President's subject material.

Very sincerely yours,


Sam R. Bloom

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Abe Fortas

Sam Bloom Advertising Agency 512 South Akard RI-8-4736 Dallas 2, Texas

*Dear Sam:
Thank you for the
material, which I have
sent on for use by those
who will brief the President
over to the White House for
such use as the staff
may wish of it.
Rgs - S*

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
257 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

November 14, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Burke:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed article which covers a whole host of problems with which you, fortunately, are not directly concerned.

That, however, is not the reason why I am writing you. Last year Bill Foster sent me a copy of a memorandum he sent you advocating the thesis that the Attorney General could initiate school desegregation suits himself. Having no use for this at the time, I commented on it to Bill and then threw it out. Now, I am participating in a conference at the University of Chicago and commenting on a paper by Alex Bickel. In it he argues that the section of the bill proposed by the Administration which gives the Attorney General authority to institute desegregation suits is a bad idea. I disagree strongly with this point of view and remember that there is a certain amount in Foster's memorandum which could help me in preparing my comments. I am sorry to bother you about this and would, of course, have written or called Bill myself. Unfortunately, for this project, Bill is in France this year, and I am, therefore, turning to you.

If you can get this memorandum to me I would appreciate your attempting to send it by return mail as the Conference is a week from Friday - on November 22nd.

I am sorry to have to write you in such a hurry but I thank you for whatever you can do.

Cordially yours,

John Kaplan
John Kaplan

JK:ko

*Glin Barnett or
Harold G. Lewis:*

*Do you have any
idea where we could find
Bill Foster's name? G*

*acknowledged
March 19*

15 November 1963

Mr. Sam R. Bloom
Bloom Advertising Agency
512 South Akard
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Sam:

Thank you for the material, which
I have sent over to the White House for such
use as the staff there can make of it.

Regards,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

AIR MAIL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO		BUILDING AND ROOM
1	Slim Berrett Or	125 S. 10th
2	Harold Greene	
3		
4		
5		

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<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
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<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION

☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____

☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

RECEIVED
11/20/68

REMARKS

APPEALS & RESEARCH SECTION
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Do you have any idea where we could find Bill Foster's memo?

BN

15 November

Heidi - I don't have this. I suppose it could be in your files or records.

BN

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
NAME		

Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall

DATE: Nov. 21, 1963

FROM : Frank M. Dunbaugh *FD*

SUBJECT: Bi-racial Committee in New Orleans

I am returning the attached correspondence concerning the formation of a bi-racial committee in New Orleans. I am not familiar with any of the persons involved in the correspondence so it is difficult to judge their motives.

Apparently, Mr. Lemann believes that Mr. Fenner's approval is essential to the formation of a bi-racial committee. Mr. Fenner opposes the formation of such a committee. He states in his letter of October 15 that the committee members of both races will be thrown into the limelight and will then become subject to criticism and political pressure. This has not been the experience in Baton Rouge where the committee's activities have been so little publicized that its members are nearly anonymous. The committee operates with such secrecy that the Negroes in Baton Rouge complain with some justification that they have not been kept informed of the committee's activities.

Since the persons involved in this correspondence appear to be attorneys it might be suggested to them that they contact some of the attorneys on the Baton Rouge bi-racial committee, such as Charest Thibaut, Frank Craig, or Judge Carlos Spaght, to obtain their views.

Shipley
Have
a Baton Rouge
fider?

November 27, 1963

Stephen Lemann, Esquire
Monroe & Lemann
Whitney Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Steve:

In connection with your efforts
for a bi-racial committee, and the
debate with Mr. Fenner, may I suggest
that the experience in Baton Rouge of
Charest Thibaut, Frank Craig, Judge
Carlos Spaght, or Douglas Manship
could prove him wrong.

Best Regards,

Parke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

7 December 1963

Professor Harold W. Pfantz
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
Brown University
Providence 12, Rhode Island

Dear Professor Pfantz:

In reply to your recent request for statistics of civil rights demonstrations in this country, our records show that for the period of May 20, 1963 to November 4, 1963, the following demonstrations took place:

Total Demonstrations	1,898
States	40 & D.C.
Cities	297

The above demonstrations were for the following reasons:

General	455
Public Accommodations	738
School	106
Employment	231
Housing	111
Other	223

Unfortunately, we can't offer any theoretical assistance in your study of crowds. We have not analyzed or surveyed racial demonstrations other than simply making this count and our sources of information for this are principally newspaper clippings.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

FROM
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Attorney General
Deputy Attorney General
First Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Executive Office For U. S. Attorneys
Executive Office For U. S. Marshals
Solicitor General
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Administrative Assistant Attorney General
Budget and Accounts Office
Records Administration Office
Personnel Office
Administrative Services Office
Supplies and Printing Section
Transcription Section
Director, FBI
Assistant to the Director - Room 5640
Director of Prisons
Director, Office of Alien Property
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Librarian

MEMORANDUM

12/13/68

Burke: It won't hurt to be helpful, if it doesn't interfere too much with your office routine.
A letter from Norman Thomas is attached which has no connection with this inquiry. Incidentally, I don't remember ever seeing Prof. Burke's original letter.

BA

FROM
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Attorney General
Deputy Attorney General
 First Assistant Deputy Attorney General
 Executive Office For U. S. Attorneys
 Executive Office For U. S. Marshals
Solicitor General
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Administrative Assistant Attorney General
 Budget and Accounts Office
 Records Administration Office
 Personnel Office
 Administrative Services Office
 Supplies and Printing Section
 Transcription Section
Director, FBI
 Assistant to the Director - Room 5640
Director of Prisons
Director, Office of Alien Property
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Librarian

MEMORANDUM

12/13/63

Burke: It won't hurt to be helpful, if it doesn't interfere too much with your office routine.
A letter from Norman Thomas is attached which has no connection with this inquiry. Incidentally, I don't remember ever seeing Prof. Burke's original letter.

BM

Dear Professor Party:

If you wish to make arrangements to use some books, I think I would be able to make at least a good deal of our underlying data available. I ~~do~~ do not know whether ^{they} would be sufficient to support a research paper, but the events of 1963 in that and student demonstrations are certainly of historical interest. I would be glad to discuss the matter with you.

Very truly yours,

December 17, 1963

Mr. Harold W. Pfantz
Professor of Sociology
Brown University
Providence 12, Rhode Island

Dear Professor Pfantz:

If you wish to make arrangements to come down here, I think I would be able to make at least a good deal of our underlying data available. I do not know whether they would be sufficient to support a research project, but the events of 1963 in street and student demonstrations are certainly of historical interest. I would be glad to discuss the matter with you.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

miss.
20 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

From Burke Marshall

Re: Eugene Gordon -- Middle District of North
Carolina

A preliminary check indicates that there may be a serious question about this appointment from the point of view of Mr. Gordon's views on racial matters and the equal protection laws.

I have made initial inquiries through John Wheeler, a Negro banker in Durham, who is a man of great integrity and tolerance. He is presently a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Mr. Wheeler discussed Mr. Gordon with a number of Negroes in North Carolina, who in turn checked with both Negro and white citizens in whom they had confidence. Mr. Wheeler himself talked to about a dozen persons, including three lawyers.

Mr. Gordon was reported to be a competent lawyer. Mr. Wheeler got only negative reactions, however, on Gordon's attitude on civil rights. Mr. Gordon is reported to have supported Beverly Lake, a militant segregationist, in the gubernatorial race against Terry Sanford in 1960. Mr. Wheeler is informed that Gordon is still strongly allied with Lake, and is politically

-4-

aligned with extremely conservative segregationists. There is accordingly, Mr. Wheeler states, deep concern about the possible appointment in the liberal groups of North Carolina.

I am continuing to get the facts on this matter.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

HONORABLE MACON L. WEAVER
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
354 FEDERAL BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

PLEASE PROCURE THE TEXT, CITATION, DATE, ANY AMENDMENT OR
REPEAL, OF ANY PRESENT AND PAST ORDINANCES ^{in Birmingham & Cadogan} GOING BACK TO
1865, PERTAINING TO RACIAL SEGREGATION, DISCRIMINATION,
SEPARATION OF THE RACES, OR EXCLUSION OF NEGROES IN
RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, INNS, THEATERS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES (INCLUDING RAILROADS,
BUSES, AND STREETCARS), AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION
GENERALLY, AND ANY OTHER ORDINANCES PURPORTING TO PROVIDE
FOR THE RACIAL SEGREGATION OF PRIVATELY-OWNED FACILITIES,
~~WITH RESPECT TO BIRMINGHAM AND CADOGAN.~~ THIS MATERIAL
SHOULD BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS RECEIVED BUT IN ANY EVENT
NOT LATER THAN MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1964. IF YOU HAVE ANY
QUESTION OR PROBLEM CALL ME OR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
BURKE MARSHALL.

Harold M. Greene, Chief
Appellate and Research Section

2175

12/30/63 7:00 P.M.

27 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

From Burke Marshall

Re: Middle District of North Carolina

I have discussed Eugene Gordon with Bert Bennett, who, as you know, is a political ally of Governor Sanford and that part of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

Mr. Bennett said Gordon is the chairman of the party organization in Alamance County and that he is a close personal friend of Senator Jordan. In the second primary in 1960, two of Gordon's closest associates have told Bennett that Gordon supported Beverly Lake. However, Bennett does not believe that Gordon made any public statements in view of his position as a party official.

Bennett says that Gordon is "a part of yesterday" and that his makeup and associations would put him politically with the Lake supporters in the Democratic Party rather than the Kennedy supporters.

Bennett did not think that in any event Gordon would support Lake in 1964, but that he would support a candidate named Dan Moore, against Judge Freyer, if he is free to engage in the campaign.

20 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE RALPH JUNGWALD
THE WHITE HOUSE

From Burke Marshall

Attached is a news story from The Tuscaloosa News in Alabama reporting a rumor, presumably originating from Gallion, that McDonald Gallion was under consideration for appointment to the ICC.

Gallion was Attorney General for the State of Alabama at the time of the Freedom Rides. He was present at the Montgomery Bus Station, observed a good bit of the riot, served papers on one of the Freedom Riders while he was virtually unconscious from a beating, and in every way obstructed rather than assisted in the maintenance of law and order.

Gallion is reputed to have a good many Klan connections.

If he is ever under consideration for any sort of an appointment, among the people who should be given an opportunity to express their views are Mr. Justice White, who represented the President at the time of the Freedom Ride episode in May 1961, and Louis Oberdorfer, who accompanied Justice White at the time.

RECEIVED
FBI

Attachment

DEC 23 5 03 PM '63

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Offer From Johnson?

Gallion Reported in Line For Appointment To ICC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(AP)—The name of William H. Gallion, 47, of Los Angeles, is being mentioned as a possible appointee to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Gallion, who has been in the United States since 1906, is a former member of the California State Bar and has been active in the legal profession.

He is a member of the American Bar Association and has been a member of the California Bar since 1906. He is also a member of the American Association of Lawyers and Judges.

Gallion is a native of England and came to the United States in 1906. He has been in the United States since 1906 and has been active in the legal profession.

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30 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

From Burke Marshall

Re: Middle District of North Carolina

I have the following information from Bill Staton, a lawyer in Sanford, North Carolina, who is also a member of the National Committee and a close supporter of Terry Sanford and Judge Preyer. He is politically allied with Bert Bennett and Henry Wilson.

Mr. Staton has known Gordon for a long time. They were in the Army together and they were in fact wounded in the same battle.

He says Gordon is a very capable man and is straightforward, honest and intelligent. He is a chief supporter and close ally of Senator Jordan. He is very conservative in all matters. He has been aligned politically against Governor Sanford since at least 1948.

Mr. Staton says that he has no doubt that Gordon supported Beverly Lake in the second primary in 1960. That primary was concerned almost solely with the race issue, with Lake taking an outright segregationist, racist position, in contrast to Governor Sanford.

Mr. Staton believes that, although it is not clear, Lake will run for Governor again in 1964, and will make the second primary which will take place around June 20. He believes that it would be helpful from that point of view if no appointment is made until after that date.

- 2 -

Nevertheless, Mr. Staton said that he thought Gordon would make a good judge, that he has a good judicial temperament, and that he would be fair on matters involving racial questions.

27 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

From Burke Marshall

Re: Middle District of North Carolina

I have the following further information about Eugene Gordon. This is from McNeill Smith, who is an excellent white lawyer in Greensboro, and formerly chairman of the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. Smith's first comment was that Mr. Gordon would be pretty conservative on civil rights but may not be impossible. He said that he would check further, and did so.

Mr. Smith talked with a white liberal lawyer from Alamance County, which is where Gordon lives, who is a friend and supporter of Gordon. This lawyer said that Gordon was conservative on the racial question but that he had "mellowed" since the vacancy on the court occurred. Gordon changed his position on the question of permitting Negroes to become members of the local bar association. This man reported to Smith that Gordon did support Beverly Lake in 1960, but that he believed this support was due to personal animosity toward Terry Sanford rather than an agreement with Lake's racial extremism. He further said that Gordon was a good man, not mean, that he would have a "judicious attitude", that he would not want to be reversed, and that he had always gotten along all right with the Negroes in the local Democratic Party organization. In summary, this

- 2 -

lawyer told Smith that he could not give Gordon a clean bill of health on the civil rights question, but that he thought he would be all right, and that he was not an out-and-out segregationist, but only conservative.

Smith also talked with a Negro lawyer in the county who said that he did not believe that Gordon was a segregationist.

Finally, Smith talked with a Negro political leader in the county who said that he believed that Gordon was all right and that he also did not believe that Gordon was a segregationist.

2 January 1964

C. G. Gomillion, Chairman
Macon County Progressive Democratic
Committee
308 Bibb Street
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088

Dear Dr. Gomillion:

Thank you for your letter of December 18 regarding McDonald Gallion. I had seen the news stories. If any such appointment is under consideration, which it is not as far as I know, I am sure that Mr. Gallion's views and performance on racial matters will be known and taken account of.

Thank you very much for writing.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Air Mail

STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF GEORGIA

J. B. FUGUA, Chairman
P. O. BOX 1481
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

December 26, 1963

Hon. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:


I will greatly appreciate it if you will turn over the enclosed to whoever in the Justice Department handles the type of case involved. I believe it should go to Mr. Carl W. Belcher.

The party involved in this proceeding, Mr. Leroy W. Weathers, is a former client of Governor Sanders, and has been a good friend of ours for many years. He enjoys an excellent reputation in the community. This man was apparently caught in the wholesale embargo against all of the furniture moving firms doing business at Fort Gordon near Augusta, but, apparently, no evidence has been developed that would warrant any action. On the other hand, failure of the Justice Department to act has prevented him from being able to resume his normal business with the military.

Governor Sanders and I will appreciate whatever you can do to get this matter expedited.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,


J. B. Fuqua

JBF/vw
cc - Governor Carl E. Sanders

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
AAG. Miller			
<i>Bullock</i>			

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<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

Jack:

As per our telephone conversation.

Would you let me know?

BM

30 December

Received
DEC 30 1953
AAG Criminal

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

HJM:EP:ls
51-20-53

January 3 1964

Mr. J. E. Pugh
P. O. Box 1104
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Pugh:

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall has forwarded to my office your letter concerning Mr. Leroy W. Weathers, along with the accompanying enclosures you appended. While our investigation of the case has been continuing we have been unable, of course, to complete our evaluation. Our last contact, this week, with the United States Attorney's office in Augusta, Georgia, has indicated that the investigation is in its final stage and should be completed in the very near future. Once completed, the report will be given direct attention for a final prosecutive decision.

As Mr. Weathers has been told by Mr. Jack McGhee, in the latter's letter of December 13, 1963, we have notified Assistant United States Attorney William Horton that Army officials in Washington were advised by us that any administrative action they take against the transportation companies concerned is independent of our role in the matter. The decision of Army personnel to continue or discontinue their administrative action is entirely outside of our jurisdiction.

However, please be assured that our investigation and evaluation will be concluded at the earliest opportunity. Our staff has been following this case closely and continuously with the United States Attorney's office since the case began so that maximum coordination and expedition would be achieved.

Sincerely,

HERBERT J. MILLER, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

CC: Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

7 January 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR AL ROSEN

Here is another proposed request for a record analysis. This one is from Alabama, which will give you examples from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Attachment - Analysis of Records,
Bibb County, Alabama

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.
22 EAST 38th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MU 3-4331



SELMO H. MORG, Chairman
WILFRED TAYLOR, Vice Chairman
HOWARD HENDERSON, Secretary
MARWELL S. STEWART, Secretary and Editor

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FILM COMMITTEE
1725 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.
DALLAS JOHNSON, Pamphlet and Film Coordinator
GRANVILLE LAMORE, M.D., Chairman

PROPOSAL:

For A Documentary Report Film and Pamphlet

PROPOSAL FOR A DOCUMENTARY REPORT FILM AND PAMPHLET

Subject:

CITIZEN ACTION in Atlanta, Georgia, leading to the preservation of public schools and to their gradual desegregation.

Foreword:

The successful desegregation of schools in Atlanta, Georgia, in the fall of 1961 was not accidental. A prodigious community effort took place that undoubtedly figured largely in this success. As Attorney General Robert Kennedy said in congratulating OASIS leaders for the part this organization played: "The answer obviously is a citizens' movement."

The citizens' movement in Atlanta was unique for more than one reason. It came about in response to an overwhelming need -- to save the public schools, which were threatened with closure. It united an entire community. It pioneered new ways of civic action. It was successful.

Atlanta's leaders had few materials to use in meeting this crisis. Practically no films were available. The few that were, were unsuitable. Published materials were inadequate. Information about the experiences of Little Rock and Norfolk, for example, was available but much was negative. Scattered materials had to be rewritten to adapt principles and techniques to local action. Education leaders had to feel their way with few if any precedents. Police had to develop their own unique training procedures.

Other communities need not face this vacuum, nor should they. Superintendents in Southern communities have overwhelmingly expressed a desire for the kind of assistance we believe this project will supply. Community leaders in many areas have expressed desire for Atlanta materials and would, we believe, not only welcome but grasp eagerly for a film that would illustrate and drive home the positive steps taken.

A documentary film can present the Atlanta developments both factually and dramatically. It can both inform and persuade. Study and adaptation of successful leadership patterns by other communities, both South and North, will be greatly facilitated.

All communities have racial problems, but in the South these problems have a peculiar intensity and character. In many Southern communities desegregation is still avoided as a topic of discussion, though all know its problems must be faced. Communications between the races have deteriorated, where they have not broken down. A factual report on how one Southern community faced up to the problems, and what both races working together did about them, would be of great value. It would help break the mental and emotional log jams and open the way for discussion.

This film would be of value to the North, also, where the problems concern not only schools but advances in desegregation in other areas such as housing. These communities also would gain by study of concepts of social action and leadership which might be applied to their problems.

Other nations want this report. The West German TV Network realizes what knowledge of citizen action can mean to people everywhere who are vitally concerned with democratic processes. For the scope of the applicability of the film is not limited to problems of race: the story of citizen action is the story of democracy.

Audience:

Service clubs, civic groups, PTAs, educators, police, city officials, and other opinion-shaping groups.

Purpose:

To help communities, especially those in the South, develop effective patterns for constructive social action, geared to any problem.

Format:

FILM: 25 to 30 minutes, 16mm, black and white, sound. Live photography on location. Re-enactments of actual events; stock footage of important events covered by newsreels; interviews to update the story and location photography to establish setting and accomplish transitions; limited animation to show organizational structures, still photographs re-photographed on motion picture film, filmograph style.

Pamphlet: An accompanying, or background pamphlet on the same subject will be published as one of the Public Affairs Pamphlet Series. This will, in the usual thorough PAC manner, present solid information for the group leaders and serious thinkers attempting to find solutions to segregation problems in their own communities. Such a pamphlet would be written by a writer of stature in the South, and would take its place among such noteworthy pamphlets in the PAC series as The Races of Man-kind by Ruth Benedict, What's Happening in School Integration by Jean Grambs, 1957, and School Segregation, Northern Style by Will Maslow and Richard Cohen, 1961. The pamphlet will be approximately 8,000 words long, will include an introductory announcement of the film (see inside back cover diabetes pamphlet, attached) as well as a program guide to the joint use of film and pamphlet.

Content Highlights:

Atlanta, a growing metropolis, center of transportation and education: the Schools of Atlanta; the Supreme Court Decision and reactions to it; massive resistance on the state level; expressions by individual leaders on both sides; informal meetings and discussions by citizens favoring compliance; formation of leadership groups, "HOPE" (Help Our Public Education), OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September), the decision to include NAACP representatives in leadership meetings, The Atlanta School Board Plan for Compliance, "GUTS" (Georgians Unwilling to Surrender), the opposition group; the change of attitude on the part of the business group; the Sibley Report; quiet working behind the scenes by the newly constituted groups; support of the Mayor and Chief of Police; desegregation of busses and portions of the public parks; second constitutional amendment passed by the legislature opening the way for local option on school desegregation; preparations for admission of Negroes to schools in September '61; plans for assisting the visiting press to tell

a positive story; working with local press, TV and radio; avoidance of mass meetings; Atlanta's preparations compared with those of other cities: Louisville, Kentucky, Dallas, Texas; some of the lessons learned in Atlanta; the unfinished task -- a challenge to "Citizen Action" in the years ahead.

Sponsoring Organization:

Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York, New York, is a non-profit educational organization which for the past 25 years has published pamphlets on the most important issues of the times. (See 30 Million Pamphlets, The Story of Public Affairs Committee, attached.) More recently PAC has inaugurated a series of educational films on related subjects. Public Affairs Committee's reputation, way of working and distribution patterns are ideally suited to the "Atlanta Project." Its pamphlets reach the people who will use the film: school, church, and labor leaders, local and state governmental officials; and a vast network of service clubs, women's and young people's organizations.

Distribution - Utilization:

Public Affairs Committee has gained much experience in distributing educational materials, but each film requires its own unique promotion and distribution plan. Dallas Johnson, Film Coordinator for PAC, is a specialist in developing and carrying out such plans. She will see to it that the film prints reach the key organizations who can make the best use of them. There will be 60 pre-view prints (see budget) for this purpose and to stimulate sales and rentals by film libraries, government agencies, and other organizations. Some prints will be made available on a long term free loan basis to groups in crucial states which can make the most effective use of them. This will require some research, particularly among the groups from which the advisory committee is drawn. The Film Coordinator will work with the national offices of cooperating organizations to develop the strongest possible utilization plans to be activated on the state and local level. These national organizations, most of which have already cooperated with Public Affairs Committee in the past, will be supplied with 25,000 copies of the pamphlet for distribution to local levels. This is included in the budget.

A strong effort will be made to achieve outlets for the film through commercial and educational television. The length of the film -- 25 to 27 minutes -- makes it suitable for this type of showing. Direct mail promotion to TV stations by PAC will be coordinated with encouragement by local citizens groups of TV use of the film. The major use of the film, however, will be 16mm showings by citizen groups seeking answers to their community's problems.

Film Producer:

Nicholas C. Read, Potomac Films, Inc., 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., a native of Montgomery, Alabama, and a graduate of the University of North Carolina, who has had over 20 years experience in all aspects of film production.

Film Writer:

W. T. Betts

Film Editor:

Sylvia Cummins

Technical Adviser:

Jane Ross Hamner, a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, graduate of the University of North Carolina, former president of the Georgia League of Women Voters, director of OASIS, formerly on the faculty of Spelman College in Atlanta.

Advisory Committee: (to be confirmed)

Harold Fleming, Executive Director of the Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C.

Ralph McGill, Publisher, Atlanta Constitution.

Rev. Samuel Williams, President, NAACP, Atlanta Chapter.

Opie L. Shelton, Executive Vice President, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

William B. Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta.

John W. Letson, Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta.

Mrs. Walter Pascall, Director (Atlanta) Greater Atlanta and Georgia Councils on Human Relations.

Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Chairman of NOPE Inc. (Help Our Public Education)

Mrs. Edward Vinson, Public Relations Chairman, Leagues of Women Voters of Atlanta and Georgia.

Rev. Norman Shands, Pastor, West End Baptist Church.

Mrs. David Neiman, Information Chairman, OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council.

Mrs. Phil B. Narmore, President, United Church Women at Atlanta.

Reed Sarratt, Editor, Southern School News

Robert A. Thompson, Executive Director, Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

5.

Budget:

Production costs of the film are estimated to be \$35,000. This includes research, script writing, purchase and copying of stock shot negatives, all original shooting, sound recording, laboratory costs, film editing, royalties, releases, music, insurance and answer print. In other words, the entire production package up through delivery of one approved screening print.

Distribution, promotion, and pamphlet costs would come to an estimated \$10,000. This includes 60 preview prints of the film; 25,000 copies of the pamphlet; promotion (direct mail) by PAC; services and travel expenses of the Film Coordinator in establishing distribution and utilization patterns with cooperating organizations.

Other Film:

While some films have been done on the subject of desegregation of schools, none answers the needs of southern communities seeking a path to peaceful progress, and no city has pointed more clearly to that path than has Atlanta. Other successful preparations should not, of course, be ignored; and some shooting might be required in places other than Atlanta.

Life Expectancy:

While great strides are being made toward desegregation of schools in the South, much more rapidly than was thought possible a few years ago, it will still require many years before the problems related to this historic transformation are settled. Even then, many issues will remain. In short, a democracy free from issues which must be discussed and settled by its citizens is a contradiction of terms. Since the aim of this film is to demonstrate convincingly methods and patterns of citizen action and leadership techniques rather than merely to show the end results, this film should have a long period of usefulness. It may well be that if the South is successful in developing effective mechanisms for citizens' action as it goes through the throes of social change, it will set an example for the rest of the nation not equalled since the days of the great Virginians -- Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry and Monroe.

####

TELEGRAM SPECIAL

KUD023 PAGE 2 LAD43

L LLT067 I/L PD LOS ANGELES CALIF 30

US ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE

BERT MARSHALL WASHDC

THE FOLLOWING ARE PERSONS SUGGESTED BY THE SMALL COMMITTEE
TO MEET WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND/OR THE PRESIDENT CONCERNING
THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INDUSTRY WISE MEETING OF FILM AND TV INDUSTRY
FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES AND IMPROVING
THE IMAGE OF MINORITIES IN FILM. THE NAMES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

LEW WASSERMAN, REVIEW STUDIOS UNIVERSAL CITY CALIF. MARLON
BRANDO 12900 MULHOLLAND DRIVE BEVERLY HILLS CALIF. ROBERT BLUMOF
UNITED ARTISTS STUDIOS 1041 NORTH FORMOSA HOLLYWOOD ROD SERLING
1490 MONCAG DRIVE PACIFIC PALISADES. BOB LEWINE CBS TELEVISION
HOLLYWOOD CALIF. STEVE ALLAN 16185 WOODDALE RD SHERMAN OAKS.
WILLIE WILDER 1041 NORTH FORMOSA HOLLYWOOD. ROBERT WISE 702
OCEAN FRONT SANTA MONICA. DR EASON MONROE 323 WEST 5TH ST LOS

ANGELES. MRS TONY FRANCOISA 707 NORTH ARDEN DRIVE BEVERLY
HILLS. THOMAS G NEUSOM 1111 EAST VERNON LOS ANGELES
THOMAS NEUSOM

12900 1041 1490 16185 1041 702 323 5 707 1111

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74-12-6

25	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	2
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	RECORDS BRANCH	11
	CIV. RIGHTS DIV.	
	Gen. Lit. Sec.	

SMITH, GARDNER, KELLEY & WIGGINS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
P.O. BOX 1008
ALBANY, GEORGIA

SMITH, GARDNER, KELLEY & WIGGINS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
P.O. BOX 1008
ALBANY, GEORGIA

July 24, 1963

202 First Avenue
Tallahassee 916-0037

Honorable Bert Marshall
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bert:

We represent a man by the name of Cleo E. Lovett, Reg. No. 68-EF, who is serving time at the Federal Penitentiary at Tallahassee, Florida for the offense of making whiskey. Mr. Lovett has suffered a severe heart attack and has been eligible for parole for several months. I have tried to get him out through the Pardon and Parole Board.

I would appreciate it very much if there is any way that you could help us in securing the release of this man. His wife feels he is not receiving the right medical treatment. According to the doctors, his condition is being controlled by digitalis and he must be kept under close supervision by a physician. He is not to do any labor whatsoever.

The Pardon and Parole Board passed on this case sometime in May. If you could help us we certainly would appreciate it.

Yours very truly,


ASA D. KELLEY, JR.

ADKJR:nfv

*John D. ...
could you have this
referred into and let us know
As Kelley is the manager
of Albany.*

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless an deferred class is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, President

BY-1264 (4-60)

SYMBOLS	
DL	Day Letter
NL	Night Letter
TT	Telegram
LT	Letter Telegram

The time shown in the time line on a message indicates LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of message is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

141P EST JAN 1 54. PA181

P WA362 PD WASHINGTON DC 1 117P EST.

BURKE MARSHALL, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION JUSTICE DEPT
15 EAST MELROSE AVE CHEVYCHASE MD

Answer

WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
TO PROTECT THE LIVES OF 14 PEACE WALKERS IN JAIL NOW IN ALBANY
GEORGIA. THESE PEOPLE ARE BEING TORTURED WITH CATTLE PRODS
FOR DEMANDING RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
AND PRESUMABLY ENFORCED BY THE JUSTICE DEPT. WE REMIND YOU.
THAT THE JUSTICE DEPT HAS PROSECUTED CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN
THIS SAME CITY. IF THE DEPARTMENT CAN INTERVENE WHEN LIVES
WERE NOT INVOLVED, SURELY IT CAN INTERVENE TO STOP HEINOUS
TORTURE BY BRUTAL POLICE OFFICIALS IN ALBANY WE AWAIT WORD
FROM YOUR OFFICE BEFORE ACTING
JULIUS W HOBSON SOUTHEAST REGIONAL DIRECTOR CONGRESS OF RACIAL
EQUALITY

775 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

CABLE: LAM-02-007, 11/1

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964

[illegible]

February 18, 1963

Hon. Burke Marshall
Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. & 10 St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Enclosed please find copy of a telegram received this morning, which is more than somewhat contradictory to the letter I furnished you of February 7th.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Morris B. Abram
Morris B. Abram

Enclosure

~~① Attorney General~~

② Ed Guthman

this is a surprise.
Time has turned back.

4

Form No. DJ-900
(Rev. 4-15-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUT. SLIP

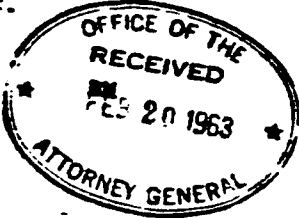
TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. The Attorney General	
2. Ed Cothran	
3. Burke Marshall	
4.	
5.	

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REMARKS

19 February

This is a surprise. Time has turned honest.

RLC

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT., DATE
NAME	

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its delivery character is indicated by the proper symbol.

**WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM**

OF-1204 (1-1-57)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International
LTL = Letter Telegram

The first time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is the origin time of service in LOCAL TIME. The second time shown is the time of service in STANDARD TIME.

AHA360 AH-NA687

PD WUX NEW YORK NY 16 538P EST

MORRIS B ABRAM

PAUL WEISS RIFKIND WHARTON AND GARRISON 575 MADISON AVE
NYKTHE EDITORS OF TIME MAGAZINE HAVE RECEIVED YOUR LETTER PLEASE
TO PRINT EXCERPTS FROM IT IN THE LETTERS SECTION OF THE ISSUE
DATED FEB 22

NANCY FABER LETTERS EDITOR

22

(27).